

No. 138.

Jewellers. 47 Government Street.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

NOTE 3.—Goods charged will be entered at regular prices.

MR. GEO. SHERDEN

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

CURE

Rich Headache and relieve all the troubles head
and a bilious state of the system, such as
Dyspepsia, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after
eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most
remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
are equally valuable in Constipation, curing
and preventing this annoying complaint, while
they also correct all disorders of the stomach,
stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.
Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost precious to those
who suffer from this distressing complaint,
but fortunately their goodness does not end
here, and those who once try them will find
these little pills valuable in so many ways that
they will not be willing to do without them.
But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where
we make our great boast. Our pills cure it
while others do not.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small
and very easy to take. One or two pills make
a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do
not grip or purge, but by their gentle action
cleanse all who use them. In vials at 25 cents;
five for 1.25. Sold every where or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

NOTICE.

Until further notice, and subject to the
requirements of the train service, the B.
& N. railway crossing bridge will be avail-
able to the public, at its own risk, for
general traffic from 6 to 8:30 a.m., from
11 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 to 10 p.m.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

A. OHLSON, Oakland Nursery

Desires to inform his patrons and the pub-
lic that he is NOT out of business, but
has a very fine stock of choice ROSES,
EVERGREENS and FLOWERING ORNA-
MENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, FRUIT
TREES, BULBS and general nursery
stock here, true to name at prices to suit
the times. Orders for fall planting taken
now.

NOTICE.

The attention of parties interested in
deeds drawn to sections 3 and 5 of the
"Consolidated Thistle By-Law," which
reads as follows, viz:

"Sec. 3.—Every owner, lessee, tenant, oc-
cupier or agent for the owner or lessee of
any land, shall cut or cause to be cut
down, all thistles growing upon such land,
before such thistles shall have gone to seed
or come to flower."

"Sec. 4.—Every person convicted of an
infraction of this by-law shall forfeit and
pay a penalty not exceeding twenty dol-
lars."

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., July
19th, 1896.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE

(Affiliated to McGill University)
SIMPSON STREET, MONTREAL.

For the Higher Education of YOUNG WOMEN.

President: Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D.
Vice-President: A. T. Drummond, LL.D.
Principal: Miss Grace Fairlie, M.A., Edinburgh.

The Institute will re-open on
TUESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

For prospectus and other information apply to the
Principal, or to A. F. RIDDELL, sec'y, 22 St. John St.,
Montreal.

WHITE STAR
BAKING POWDER
PURE & WHOLESOME

...ALL GOES...

**"Merry as a
Marriage Bell"**
IN HOMES WHERE

White Star
Baking Powder
IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion
cannot resist the pure and wholesome
baking which so uniformly results from
the use of this matchless powder.

WHITE STAR
BAKING POWDER
LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

The Burns ...Centenary.

(From our own correspondent.)

Glasgow, July 22.—Tardy enough
though it be, the homage to his genius
and memory whom the countrymen of
Robert Burns have made within this
week, one hundred years after his pre-
mature death, has been hearty and, for
Scots, enthusiastic. Of the numerous
meetings which have been held all over
Scotland "frat John o' Groat's" Malde-
kirk," the three most important were
those which took place at Irvine on Sat-
urday, 18th July, where the fine statue
of the poet was unveiled by the Poet
Laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin, who ut-
tered at that time a high eulogy upon
Burns. Sad and humiliating as it is to
think that no worthier to hear the man-
tle of Tennyson could be found in these
islands, it is infinitely sadder to see him,
Poet Laureate though he be, chosen to
praise Robert Burns. To me, a deep
lover and constant student of our bard,
it was painful indeed to listen to the
glib Anglican accents of this little, little
man, slipping encomiums upon that great
soul. And there came to my mind the
dying words of Burns: "Don't let the
awkward squad fire over my grave." It
seemed almost a personal injunction to
me, and I was glad when the little Eng-
lish poet had done praising Burns.

At Dumfries on Tuesday forenoon,
the 21st July, there was a vast gather-
ing of Scots from far and near to hear
Lord Rosebery speak on the subject
of the Burns Centenary. I was not
there, but that speech is spoken of by
everyone who was present as a mag-
nificent piece of oratory. In the evening
Lord Rosebery, who traveled by special
train from Dumfries, accompanied by a
battalion of press men, addressed a huge
audience in St. Andrew's Hall, Glas-
gow, the largest public hall in Scotland.
On the platform with him were many of
the most distinguished men of letters,
science, politics, the arts and industry.
Not the least prominent among them was
William Watson, the intense author of
"Abdul the Damned."

Lord Rosebery is a man of fine ap-
pearance. He has a boyish, smooth-
shaven face, full-cheeked and of chubby
chin; his forehead is high, smooth and
massive, while his eyes are of the
dreamy sort. When he gets eloquent he
waves his arms very effectively, and he
knows the value of the rhetorical stamp
to emphasize indignation or clinch an
apothegm. He is an aristocrat of the
aristocrats, and in the line of the
French revolution his noble mien and re-
fined air would have had him "a la in-
terne" and no questions asked. His
voice is charming, rich and full like a
contralto's, and its musical modulations
and cadences as it rises and falls with
the passion of the moment exercise a
magnificent effect on any audience.

Pleasant to look upon, pleasant to lis-
ten to, evenings spent with the Earl of
Rosebery are periods of delight.

Within the compass of this necessarily
brief article it would be impossible to
attempt any extended report of that
noble panegyric which thrilled the souls
of Lord Rosebery's great audience. It
was an exquisite elegy—full of pathos,
lofty sentiment and tender appreciation.
It was classic in its diction, consummate
in its art, and it filled the hearts of all
who listened with sadness for the way-
ward child of genius, but with pride for
his glorious achievements in the very
domain to which the waywardness and his
hard, struggling life seemed to in-
terpose insuperable barriers. Undoubt-
edly it was Lord Rosebery's most suc-
cessful effort as an orator; the mere
squalidness of politics has no talisman
that can cause the tides of glowing elo-
quence to pour along the tongue such as
the name of Burns possesses for all
Scots.

While commemorating the bard's
eventful lot during his journey through
this vale of tears, Lord Rosebery made
it clear that Burns with his fiery tem-
perament, his soaring imagination and
extraordinary sensitiveness, could not
possibly have lived any other kind of a
life. "Like Prometheus a kindred soul," he
lived his life in his own way; he had no
body to blame, he would have blamed
nobody but himself for such dark cala-
mitous hours as fell to his portion.
There were heights and depths of soul
in the man that sent him with Milton
and with Shakespeare to the heavens,
and gave him over to tread the dreary
avenues of Hell with Dante. Hard as
it is to think it or to say it, had Robert
Burns lived like the "doomed" contented
farmers around him, or like Words-
worth, for example, he could never have
produced those thoughts in verse which
entitle him to rank with the immortals.

No man was less of a prig than
Burns; cant, deceit, meanness, pettiness
and sanctimoniousness he hated utterly;
what was weak and lowly; what was
pure and lovely; what was grand, noble,
lofty in mankind or nature touched the
tuneful chords of his great soul as the
drifting zephyrs steal from an Aeolian
harp; the ravishing music that is not
haunted by notes in black and white, but
rather seems the echo of the elfin strains
of Fairyland. And yet, with what pos-
sive sadness do the very truest lovers
of the poet close the book, and sigh
"Poor Burns!" This just shows the man-
nerly personal character of the ac-
tivism in which he is held by the most
intelligent of his countrymen—not those
miserable ones who associate the poet's
name with upstart, mandarin carous-
als and never refer to him except as
Robbie—but those who, like Thomas
Carlyle and Professor Wilson, realized
the grim tragedy that stalked by the
bard's side, and peeps out in tremendous
lightning flashes here and there in his
verse.

The world may laugh at the Scots for
an "overfervid ingenuum" about Robert
Burns, but no land can produce a
poet who has so inextricably entangled
himself among the very heart-strings of
all his countrymen as Burns.

One thing struck me at the meeting
on Tuesday night—the curious irony of
fate that chose as the man in all Scot-
land to pronounce this high eulogium,
(thunder it might justly be called, so
full of the true poetic fire was it,) a
leading member of that very class
which, in Edinburgh, took Burns as a
new toy, played with him for a brief
space, tired of him as it does of every-
thing else, then pettily flung him off
to starve and die. But Lord Rosebery
is a man of sterling qualities, both head
and heart, notwithstanding his rank.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of
millions of persons, permits us to speak of it without guessing.
It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children
the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It
gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have
something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a
child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.

Castoria allays Feverishness.

Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Cud.

Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.

Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.

Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.

Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or any other narcotic.

Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels,

giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.

Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise

that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile
signature of *Chas. H. Fitcher* is on every
wrapper.

Children Cry for Fitcher's Castoria.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 11 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

titles and class privileges. Of him it is
very true that

"The rank is but the guinea stamp;
A man's a man for a' that."

It is something for which to be un-
boundedly thankful—that poor Burns es-
caped the humiliation of having a title
bestowed or thrust upon him. Just im-
agine Sir Robert Burns; or Lord Mes-
sieu or Viscount Ellisland. Horrors!

Poet Watson, owing to his strange
habits—nobody knew—where he was
staying in Glasgow, when he came or
where he went—did not get a chance
to speak, though everybody wanted to
hear him. He arrived just as Lord
Rosebery got up to speak. Professor
Masson's dissertation on Burns was
what might be expected from so consti-
tute a master of English language and
literature; his recitation of some of
Burns' best bits was superb.

But after all the fever of public meet-
ings, the glowing eloquence of the finest
orators and the oceans of elegant writ-
ing in the newspapers and magazines,
those whom Burns' great message touch
the most deeply find themselves closer
to him reading his imperishable lines by
the weird shores of Loch Doon, or
"where Logan's mossy fountain bell,"
or by the solitary shores of the sounding
sea. Burns cannot be separated from
nature.

This has been a busy summer with us
in Glasgow. Last month we had the
Pan-Presbyterian council, with dele-
gates from all over the globe. At each
sederant you might hear the rich New
England drawl: "Waal naow brethren;
the characteristic patois of Australia
and New Zealand, and in fact the ac-
cents of nearly every civilized country
in the world. Then we had the Reform-
ed Presbyterian convention, (the Coven-
anters); a series of most interesting
meetings, also largely attended by min-
isters from America. Now we have the
British Institute of Public Health in
full swing every day at the university,
and in the sections one may hear the
jaw-breaking chatter of scientific say-
ings "ad libitum." It is a great time
for verbatim note-takers, who have al-
lowed their technical physiology to get
muddled. Then we have the Burns ex-
hibition going on in the Fine Art Gal-
leries. There are relics of every descrip-
tion collected from everywhere—por-
traits, letters, books, articles of clothing
that belonged to the poet, furniture and
utensils used by him, and a host of other
things, all going to make up a very com-
plete and valuable collection. The ex-
hibition is to be open until October.
Then, of course, we had the big yachts
in the Clyde the other week, when
Kaiser Wilhelm's beautiful new boat,
the Meteor, showed Britannia, Albatross
and Satanita the way home. She is a lovely
yacht, and probably the fastest afloat.

I must not forget to mention the mu-
linary review on Glasgow Green two or
three weeks ago, when the spectators
to the number of nearly 80,000 swept on
to the reviewing ground and put a stop
to the proceedings. Cavalrymen, police-
men, mounted and on foot, were literally
swept off the ground by the resistless
human drive, and some nasty accidents
took place. The English papers seized
the incident with glee and their columns
fairly teemed with references to the
"wild Glasgow mob," the "untamed mul-
titudes of Glasgow," and the like. I
was carried off my feet under the very
nose of General Chapman's horse, whirled
around in howling eddies of greasy
humanity and flung deposited, without
serious damage, on top of a railing. For
a few moments matters looked extreme-
ly ill, and any violence on the part of
the police would have precipitated a
tremendous, welch. Even British re-
porters saw some life once in a while.

It is pleasant to remark that trade
here, especially in the all-important de-
partment of iron shipbuilding, is reviv-
ing finely; many large orders have been
placed with the big Clyde firms, and it
is reported that there are still more im-
portant ones on the way.

I saw the Clyde's latest addition to
the British navy—the Terrible—before
she went round to Portsmouth. She is

best described in one word, her own
name. As one of the petty officers re-
marked to me: "She's a good one and
will want some beating." By the way
we had the Channel squadron up at
Greenock a few weeks ago. It was a
grand spectacle. Anybody who can
doubt that Britannia rules the waves
after the show would be difficult to sat-
isfy.

It is actual merit that has given
Hood's Sarsaparilla the first place
among medicines. It is the One True
Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Ladies, a fine line of Al scissors
and shears at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

WATER COSTLY AS CHAMPAGNE.

The Papago Indians inhabit a country
of broad plains, with mountain ranges
between. The mountains are remark-
ably rugged and rise sharply from the
lowlands. All over the plains live the
Indians. The country is one of the
most arid regions on the face of the
globe, says a correspondent of the Bal-
timore American, a whole year passing
sometimes without a drop of rain. The
streams rise in the mountains but never
reach the sea, and the debris carried by
the rivers instead of finding its way to
the ocean, is spread out upon the plains,
the rivers drying up before they reach
the sea. Seriland, in the state of Son-
ora, was never seen by a white man
until about two years ago, when the
bureau of ethnology sent an expedition
to explore that region. The natives are
constantly vigilant, every moment, from
day to day, week to week, month to
month, year to year, expecting the ap-
proach of an enemy. They are always
prepared for an emergency. The dearth
of water was the greatest obstacle to
the exploration. Every drop we need
was carried from twelve to fifteen miles
by men under heavy guard. Water
there is more valuable than gold, and
often we measured it out in spoonfuls.
In counting the danger and labor of se-
curing water we estimated its worth at
from \$3 to \$4 a quart.



A jaunty summer girl can keep
her gowns looking fresh and
stylish through the wear and tear
of the whole holiday season when
she uses Fibre Chamjois, as the
interlining, through them all. It's
splendid lasting stiffness and the
elasticity, which it never loses,
added to its weather proof qual-
ities make it possible to keep your
skirts in their original waving
lines even thro' the severe test
of a summer at the country,
mountains or sea shore. The
charming grace it gives to dress-
es and wraps is never lost—they
will be just as stylish in their
"hang" and "set" when worn out as
when new. But only the real
Fibre Chamjois gives these last-
ing results, so find the Red Star
label on each yard to save your-
self from disappointing imitations.



Judicious
Advertising
is like a
refreshing shower
in the
hot summer;
it will revivify
your trade.
You have
special lines
for the season;
give them
publicity,
and help the
purchaser;
he will
appreciate it.

To obtain
the best
results
advertise in
The Times,
the quickest
means of
catching the eye
of the public.

AUGUST.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.



The Daily Times.

A RESULT OF GREED.

The very unsatisfactory announcement is made that the proposed excursion of the Toronto and Montreal boards of trade to Kootenay has fallen through because of the high fare asked by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This is a most unfortunate ending of an enterprise which promised to result in much good, not only to Kootenay but to the whole province. The more British Columbia's great undeveloped resources are inspected by men of capital and enterprise the better for the province, and the excursion promised an unusually good opportunity. Now some fifteen excursionists are coming instead of the two hundred or so that were expected. The railway company may know best what is in its own interest, but the outside observer must naturally conclude that a mistake has been made in this instance. If the fare had been fixed at a sum barely covering actual expenses the party would in all likelihood have reached the expected dimensions, and the indirect profit to the company would have been large. Through the policy pursued by the railway the chance for both direct and indirect benefits to itself and to the province has been thrown away.

THE ELECTION PROTESTS.

In regard to the protesting of elections and the prospects of the government the Globe says: "The time for filing protests against the members returned at the recent general election has expired, and all uncertainty regarding the established policy and government for the next five years is at an end. There are no protests against the Liberal members in Ontario and only a few elsewhere, so the substantial majority secured by the Laurier ministry will remain intact, with a prospect of a slight increase. It will be a source of relief to the commercial interests of the Dominion that the verdict rendered by the people on June 23rd will not be altered or even assailed. Nothing is more depressing to every line of commerce than political uncertainty, especially where governments interfere extensively with private business. The change in the law makes it a difficult matter to unseat a member, it being necessary to show a sufficient amount of corrupt practice to materially affect the result. Under the old law, when a single corrupt act was sufficient to void an election, it was good party tactics to file a large number of protests, as there are few campaigns in which the enthusiasm of the candidates' friends do not lead them beyond the bounds of the law. But now that it is necessary to prove extensive corruption, it would be unwise to unsettle the business interests by filing a large number of factions protests. The Liberals have confined their protests to those elections in which they feel able to show sufficient improper practice to unseat the candidates, and the Conservatives have generally refrained from entering protests. The eleven entered by the Liberals on Saturday last will be prosecuted and will doubtless lead to an increase in the government's majority. A large number of factions protests would have merely exerted a distracting influence, and it is fortunate that both parties have wisely decided not to scold the provisions of the election law in fruitless antagonisms. A Liberal regime and a Liberal trade policy are now assured."

Communications.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST.

Sir,—As it is your settled policy to make unfounded charges against myself and other members of the city council (and to refuse the privilege of a reply), with the object of discrediting us with the public, I take this means of answering your leader of yesterday. You say "the aldermen have undertaken to keep the city in good order." I defy you to point out any record of any such agreement on our part, or any other of the municipal act (which is our guide) that lays on us any such duty. The act makes any action we may take toward keeping the city in good order entirely permissive, and contingent upon funds being furnished us by the ratepayers. Your statement is wholly and palpably untrue.

Now as to Point Ellice bridge. You speak of the bridge. I reply that there are those high in place, and whose purposes you serve, who had the law clearly placed on the city responsibility for the condition of the bridge, would long ere this have enlightened your ignorance and put you in a position to quote law to our discredit, and to the city's disadvantage.

You affirm that we are "morally responsible" for the accident of May 26th, and lecture us on the duty of hanging our heads in proper penitence at the bare mention of Point Ellice. Do the facts justify your conclusion? The council did not build the bridge. It was not originally intended for tramway traffic. It has been shown to be defective in the principle of its construction. Those who did build it, knowing its character, authorized its use for tramway traffic and made the regulations which govern this traffic both inside and outside the city and permitted the overloading which was the immediate cause of the accident. Is there no moral responsibility attaching to the men who did all this? And why are you silent in their case, while you unsparingly denounce us? Because you dare not criticize their actions. Your criticism must fall where they direct. But you say that as soon as the council knew the bridge was defective they should have closed it to public traffic. But the council was not aware that the bridge was defective till it fell. We are not elected as engineers. Even you will not say it is our duty to inspect bridges. It is the duty of the council to employ competent professional skill to advise them as to what improvements and precautions are necessary to secure the public safety on bridges. We are supposed to have such an adviser in the person of the city engineer. The best proof that he stood in this relation to the council is that he repaired and inspected the bridge in 1894 and pronounced it safe. The streets committee did not consult with him as to the condition of the bridge previous to the celebration of the 24th of May last. He recommended certain work necessary to make Rock Bay and James Bay secure. This work was done on with. It is not nothing to create suspicion as to Point Ellice bridge. We trusted his judgment and bitterly regret having done so; for while I feel no guilt attaching to me in this matter, nothing would have gratified me more than to have been made aware of the danger that brought death and sorrow to so many of our fellow beings. To have known this danger would have been to arrest it. More than a year ago I came to the conclusion that our engineer was not a competent man to entrust in such a responsible position, and I put up a notice of motion dispensing with his services, and calling for applicants for the position. I had no personal feeling against the engineer. So far as I know he bore an excellent character. What I did was done from a sense of public duty. My resolution was carried. The support of the clique who now hound the council was aroused. They brought all their influence to bear in his behalf. They wrote letters defaming me for my action, which you published in your columns, and denied me the right of a reply. Their influence secured the reappointment of my resolution, and the retention of the engineer in his position. So far as we could, I and those who voted with me, had done our duty. To his neglect and incompetence it is due that the accident of the 26th of May was not avoided, and the responsibility for it, rests with those who defeated us, and among them I include you. This influence has been sufficient since the accident to screen the engineer from public condemnation and to secure a verdict of "contributory negligence" against the council. But there will come a day when that influence will not prevail against truth, and the brazen effrontery of false witness will no longer avail. My conscience is clear in this matter.

JNO. MACMILLAN.

Victoria, Aug. 10.

FIRE APPARATUS.

To the Editor: At a recent investigation Engineer Bush stated under oath that it was not an unusual occurrence for the engine to go to a fire without an engineer in attendance. On the evening of the 6th an alarm was turned in for a fire on Government street; in the absence of the driver Mr. Bush attempted to navigate the horse. Not being a practical driver he attempted to turn them about around when on a full roll, throwing one of them to the ground, and the force of the heavy apparatus drove the collar and the harness over the horse's head, with the result that a "reliable" horse is laid up for repairs. Had the horse by more accident succeeded in keeping his feet, in all probability the engine would have turned over, which has occurred at different times to less expensive apparatus. The chief has recommended the sale of \$800 feet of hose, while at a recent fire on Esquimalt street, Victoria West, there was not enough hose by 200 feet to reach from the hydrant to the burning building. The hose reel was found at O'Brien's brewery, while the hose was locked up in the E. & N. railway store house, and could not be got at until the arrival of one of the road employees, who not being in possession of a key had to break in a window to get out the hose. In consequence the house which otherwise could have been saved, was turned to the ground.

Mr. West claims that he is a fool. Solomon says answer a fool according

to his follies lest he should be wise in his own conceit. Again he says, answer not a fool according to his follies lest he should be like unto him. The king asked the philosopher to reconcile these two passages to which the philosopher replied, hitherto I have answered a fool according to his folly, but now I answer him not in his folly lest I should be like unto him.

G. CAMPBELL.

THEIR LAST RAID.

An Apache Tribe Trapped in Skull Valley, Arizona.

A ride of fifteen miles over the old government trail running south from Prescott will bring you to the summit. From this point the trail winds down the range for nearly twenty miles, until it enters a narrow valley 4,000 feet below. To-day in the centre of this valley is a railway together with a station, repair shops, stores, and all the evidences of a thriving village, and yet less than twenty years ago this valley was the scene of more bloody fights with the murderous Apache Indians than any section of Arizona. So continuous were the attacks of the Apaches that it was very seldom a train of emigrants got through in safety. On every hand human bones and skulls of the Indians' victims were strewn over the narrow valley, and the name of "Skull Valley" given to it by the soldiers, was indeed a most fitting one.

The scarcity of food and water elsewhere in Arizona led many a train through this valley, where both were abundant, and shut in as it was not by foothills, but by the high precipitous mountains, there was but little chance of immigrants becoming apprised of an Indian attack until the red devils were almost upon them. Scarcely a week passed without word reaching the military post of some murderous raid being made until at last General McKean determined if possible to put a stop to it.

One afternoon a short time after an emigrant train of twelve prairie schooners was seen coming slowly over the old Walnut Grove trail which led into the valley. Sturdy looking drivers were seen walking beside some of the wagons, while behind many of them were tied the cattle and stock of the travelers. In a few hours the train, and the creek and some all were busy watering the stock and setting camp for the night. The wagons were set round in a small circle and the horses and cattle were put in the enclosure. There were only a few men visible around the camp and, in accordance with usage in the Indian country, watches were set so as to give warning in case any signs of Indians were seen.

The shadows of evening were just falling when John Cool, the driver, evidently in charge of the outfit, thought he saw a cloud of dust blowing along the high trail, and his trained eyes were kept fixed in that direction for a few moments when, calling to one of the men standing near by, he sent him to the wagon. On his return he brought a large field glass, which he handed Cool without a word. Cool applied the glass to his eyes for a while, then turning to the anxious men who had gathered around him, said gently: "I guess they are coming for us boys, we had better get ready to give them a warm reception."

"Each man to his wagon," he commanded, "and we will do the best we can for them."

In a short time it was evident that Cool had made no mistake, for the terrible Apaches were swooping down upon them, and in a few minutes the murderous work would begin. Meantime about the wagons everything was quiet. It seemed as if even the stock had caught the spirit of submission and the few men were standing calm in front of his own wagon gun in hand, as though determined to protect his charge to the last. On, on, came the howling, yelling Apaches, bent on their murderous mission, on they rode, now to the right, now swinging to the left, until at last a ring of human devils had encircled the helpless train, all the while drawing closer and closer, evidently hoping to save their ammunition and do their bloody work with the tomahawk and knife. There were hundreds of them. It seemed as though the whole tribe were engaged in this raid, for their spears had been long in the air, and the sun in the day and smoke signals had summoned the Indians to the holocaust. Round and round they coursed, yet not a single shot had been fired either by the Indians or the teamsters, surely the immigrants must be afraid or were in hopes that non-resistance would invoke mercy from their barbarous enemies. A rush was surely to be made; a wild yell filled the air, and just as the swinging circle stopped and the Indians' horses were headed for a dash upon the wagons, a voice was heard ringing high above the din, "Fire!"

In an instant the white flaps of the wagons were hoisted to the tops, and two hundred Winchester belched forth a sheet of flame with a rain of bullets. "Fire without ceasing," rang out the order sharp and clear, and volley after volley was poured into the murderous crew from each wagon, which contained twenty United States soldiers from the fort, with a rapidity due to long practiced troops sprang from the wagons to the corral which contained their horses. These had been saddled in anticipation of the fight, and leaning into their seats in a few moments 200 troops were out upon the savages. Winchester in hand, firing all the while. A detachment under Lieutenant Cushing sped to the upper end of the valley, and another detachment under Lieutenant Adams made for the other end, thus effectually shutting off all chances of escape, driving back all who attempted to get out. The fighting was kept up until the entire band was destroyed, only a few escaping by crawling through a narrow crevice among the huge Malpais boulders on the mountain side.

This extermination almost annihilated the entire tribe and ended the Indian raids in that section for all time.

Money No Object.

The amount of money suffered from catarrh will spend in attempting to cure that foul and disagreeable disease is almost incredible. J. W. Jennings, of Oxford, Ont., says: "I spent between \$200 and \$300 consulting doctors; I tried all the treatments without benefit. One box of Chase's Catarrh Cure did more for me than all the remedies. A 25c box cured me." Don't waste money. Chase's Cure, with improved blowers, 25c. It cures.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Ogilvie's Hungarian flour	\$5.25 to \$5.50
Lake of the Woods flour	\$5.25 to \$5.50
Ranier	\$5.25
Snowflake	4.75
X X X	4.75
Lion	4.75
Premier (Enderby)	4.75
Three Star (Enderby)	4.75
Two Star (Enderby)	4.60
Superfine (Enderby)	4.60
Salom	5.00
Wheat, per ton	\$30.00 to \$35.00
Oats, per ton	\$25.00 to \$27.50
Barley, per ton	\$28.00 to \$30.00
Midlings, per ton	\$20.00 to \$25.00
Brass, per ton	\$20.00 to \$25.00
Ground feed, per ton	\$25.00 to \$27.00
Corn, whole	\$45.00
Corn, cracked	\$50.00
Curmash, per to pounds	35c. to 40c.
Outmeal, per ton pounds	45c. to 50c.
Roller oats, (Or. or N. W.)	35c.
Roller oats, (B. & K.) 7th grade	35c.
Potatoes (new) per lb.	1 to 1 1/2c.
Cabbage	2 1/2c. to 3c.
Caiflower, per head	10c. to 12 1/2c.
Hay, baled, per ton	\$8.00 to \$12.00
Straw, per bale	\$1.00
Green peppers, cured, one doz.	25c.
Onions, per lb.	3c. to 5c.
Spinach, per lb.	5c. to 6c.
Tomatoes (California)	25c. to 35c.
Apples, Australian, per box	\$3.00
Apples, California, per lb.	5c.
Cherries, white, per lb.	6 to 8
Cherries, red, per lb.	6 to 8
Raspberries, per lb.	10c.
Strawberries, per lb.	10c.
Apricots, per lb.	10c.
Oranges (Riverdale), per doz.	15c. to 40c.
Pine Apples	25c. to 50c.
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per gallon	\$1.25
Rhubarb, per lb.	5c.
Brussels sprouts, per lb.	10c.
Smoked hams, per lb.	10c.
Kipped hams, per lb.	10c.
Eggs, Island, per doz.	25c. to 30c.
Eggs, Manitoba	20c.
Butter, creamery, per lb.	25c.
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.	25c.
Butter, fresh	20c. to 25c.
Cheese, Cheddar	10c.
Hams, American, per lb.	14c. to 15c.
Hams, Canadian, per lb.	15c. to 16c.
Bacon, American, per lb.	14c. to 15c.
Bacon, rolled, per lb.	12c. to 15c.
Bacon, long clear, per lb.	12c.
Bacon, Canadian	13c. to 15c.
Shoulders	14c.
Lard	12 1/2c. to 15c.
Sides, per lb.	7c.
Meats—beef, per lb.	7c. to 12 1/2c.
Veal	10c. to 15c.
Mutton, whole	6 1/2c. to 7c.
Spring lamb, per quarter	75c. to \$1.25
Pork, fresh, per lb.	10c. to 12 1/2c.
Pork, sides, per lb.	8c. to 10c.
Chickens, per pair	\$1.00 to \$1.50
Turkeys, per lb.	15c. to 20c.

Kootenay

Contains the new ingredient, and is made by an electrical process that will revolutionize medical science throughout the world. Kootenay cures all kinds of Kidney troubles, and is a positive cure for Rheumatism.

Spring

IT CURES DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS.

And every form of bad blood, from a pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and we challenge Canada to produce a case of Eczema that Kootenay will not cure.

Medicine

C. S. STEVENS MEDICINE CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

TENDERS



NAVAL CONTRACTS.

Tenders will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, until 10 o'clock a.m., of Tuesday, 11 August next, for supplying such quantities of fresh beef, mutton and vegetables, salt beef, salt pork, soft bread, biscuit, sugar, tea, flour and preserved provisions, as may be required for naval purposes; also milk, butter, eggs and fowls for the naval hospital for one year certain, from 1st October next.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

W. H. LOBE.

Naval Storekeeper, etc.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt.

July 25th, 1896.

Tailor and Clothier Business For Sale

Tenders (cash) will be received until Monday, 11th inst., for the Stock in Trade and Goodwill of the business of a Tailor and Clothier, situated on the corner of the Esquimalt street, Victoria. The business is carried on by John W. Crighton, 84 Government street, Victoria. Tenders may be made at said address, or at the office of Geo. Shegden & Co., Public Accountants, 11 Trowace street.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GEO. SHEGDEN, Receiver.

Golden River, Quesnelle, Ltd.

CONTRACT NO. 1.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. Robertson & Son, 14 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., will be received until Tuesday, the 26th inst., for the construction of a waste water course and diversion dam, on the South Fork of the Quenipish river, near the outlet of the Quenipish lake, Carleton.

The plans can be inspected and specifications, conditions, forms of tender and bills of quantities obtained at the office of Messrs. Robertson & Son, after Tuesday, the 26th inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. T. DUPONT.

Managing Director.

Victoria, B. C., 2nd August, 1896.

Read THE PROVINCE.

THE PROVINCE

"A Province I will give that."—ART. & CLAD

OFFICES AT VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

All Ladies

Know that to make a cake good baking powder and the finest flavoring extracts are necessary. GOLDEN WEST extracts and baking powder are absolutely pure. All good grocers keep them. They are the best.

NOTICE.

Chatham Street, between Blanchard and Quadra, is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,

City Engineer.

FLIES...

Finest English and Scotch Varieties. From 50c. to \$3.00 a dozen. Largest and most complete assortment in British Columbia. All Orders of Packing Tackle. Complete stock of Crickets and Lawn Tennis goods.

HENRY SHORT & SONS.

515-1st

Board of Public School Trustees,

OF VICTORIA, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that all pupils attending the High School of the age of sixteen years or over will be required to produce to the Principal of the High School a permit signed by the Secretary of the Board.

The above permit is obtainable at the office of the Secretary of the Board, at Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

Notice is also given that from and after Thursday, the 25th inst., no new pupils will be admitted during the present term to the primary or high schools of the City Public Schools.

In accordance with Article 4, of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of Public Schools in British Columbia, the Public Schools of this city will remain on holiday, the 10th August, 1896, at 8 a.m.

By order.

R. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

515-1st

THE ALABAMA CASE.

"Memorials" Just Published and the Light They Shed on It.

The first two volumes of Lord Selborne's "Memorials," which have just been published in London, contain some interesting statements concerning the Alabama case. At that time Lord Selborne had not been elevated to the peerage. He was known as Roundell Palmer, and when appointed a law officer of the crown, was brought face to face with some of the most trying issues of public life which English statesmen had to deal with. "During the five years," as he says, "of my service at one of the law offices, the most important part of our duties was to advise the government upon international questions arising out of the American civil war." The London Times, in reviewing the "Memorials," says of the Alabama case:—

"Lord Selborne's comments on these topics are no insignificant contribution to the political and international history of the time. The case of the Alabama is, of course, the most famous and the most important. It is now certain that there was unnecessary delay in dealing with the question of the Alabama, and that taking advantage of this delay, the vessel escaped just at the time when orders were issued for her detention. There seems, however, to be no doubt that the delay was caused by the insanity of Sir John Harding, the Queen's advocate, to whom, together with the attorney and solicitor-general, the paper was referred."

"A critical story on the subject, purporting to come from Sir John Harding himself, and designed to show that the claim really rested with the government, is to be found in the late Mr. Thomas Mosley's 'Reminiscences,' and is very completely demolished by Lord Selborne. Mr. Mosley further declares that the plea of Sir John Harding's insanity was a lie—subsequently invented to excuse ministers, every one of whom who had heard of the escape of the Alabama. There is, as Lord Selborne shows, as little foundation for this allegation as for the rest of Mr. Mosley's story. The final papers were sent to the law officers on July 26, which was a Saturday. They were not seen by Sir Roundell Palmer until the afternoon of the 28th, when they were considered by him and Sir William Artherton, the attorney-general, and their joint opinion advising the detention of the ship reached the foreign office on the afternoon of the 29th."

"On this morning, however, the Alabama left the Mersey. Harding was undoubtedly mad and under restraint on the 29th, and for several days before. Most of the material papers relating to the case were sent to him on the 23rd, and these, together with the final papers sent on the 26th, were not seen by the other law officers until the afternoon of the 28th. As the papers sent on the 23rd were accompanied with an instruction that they were of urgent importance, the inference seems irresistible that Sir John Harding's condition was the real reason why they were not forthwith returned with the law officer's opinion. In his 'Recollections and Suggestions,' Lord John Russell records his opinion that the Alabama ought to have been detained during the four days he was waiting for the opinion of the law officers, and he adds that the fault was his own. Lord Selborne says, on the other hand, that 'the necessity for such a step was, to say the least, not obvious.' The foreign office, seeking advice in the usual manner on what was really a question of law, would expect to receive that advice promptly, and would naturally defer action until they did so. It was not, and could not be, foreseen that, without any fault or neglect on the part of the law officers, there would be a delay of several days before the government was in possession of their advice."

"The defence is, perhaps, rather lawyer-like than statesman-like. The warlike character of the Alabama was well known and not disguised by her builders; her destination was at least matter of reasonable presumption; her provisional detention while the legal issues were being decided might have been irregular, but it assuredly would have been an act of sound policy and statesmanship."

A SHEET'S SAGACITY.

Two years ago a lamb owned by a gentleman whose farm lies on the Lough Foyle was left motherless. A yardman in charge of the flock nursed and fed the little orphan. She became very tame and was petted by her master's children. Last year she had grown into a young sheep with a lamb of her own. One day some dogs ran through the pasture ground, and the frightened flock scattered and fled through the field which was a very large one, sloping toward the shore. The yardman, Aleck, banished the intruders and collected the sheep, as he supposed—to safety.

An hour or two afterward the pet sheep rushed past the dwelling house apparently in great distress. With piteous bleatings she went to the lodge gate, where Aleck was sitting at his noonday meal, and coming close to him, seemed to seek his help. As he rose from the table she ran out of the house and straight through the pasture to the shore. He followed her and soon saw the cause of her alarm. Her lamb, terrified by the dogs, had fled to a little peninsula among the rocks, which the incoming tide had transformed into an island. Of course it could not cross the strait, and the mother could not save it, therefore she appeared to the power and sympathy of her human friend. Her trust in his help was not disappointed, and she and her rescued offspring were soon safely reunited.

—London Spectator.

—My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half its worth. I am sorry everyone in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina M. Hinton, Grahamville, Marion county, Fla. For sale by all druggists. Henderson, Black & Langley, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

STILL IN HIS PRIME.

North Hastings' Oldest Inhabitant Hale and Hearty.

Joseph Moore, of Bancroft, Ont., one of the oldest and best-known residents of Hastings County, can boast of wonderful health and vigor for his age.

"Although I am over 84 years of age," he says, "I feel as young as ever I did."

Mr. Moore, however, had a narrow escape from death about a year ago. "I was so bad with indigestion," he writes, "that the doctors gave me up. I tried various alleged remedies but found them no good. One day our popular druggist, F. C. Humphries, sent me a sample of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to try. The result was marvellous. After taking two I was able to get up. Then I sent for a box. I could soon eat anything. In a short time I was able to walk two miles, to Bancroft and back, with ease."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will, without fail, cure all kidney, liver, stomach and blood troubles. For sale by all dealers. Price 25 cents. One pill a dose; one cent a dose. Edmundson, Hates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the latest discovery for coughs, asthma and consumption. It is pleasant, quick and certain. 25 cents.

—Okell & Morris, Jamaica and green sage preserves are a luxury. Try them.

The Strength of the whole is in the Healthfulness of the Parts.



Its great advantages are the thoroughness with which it accomplishes the work, its simplicity, and the ease with which it is used. It does not irritate, and is of great usefulness.

No. 1. Nozzle and Shield with Outlet Tube, \$3.00 each. For use with any Bulb Syringe, Fountain Syringe or Combination.

No. 2. Nozzle and 2 extra tubes complete in itself, \$5.00 each. No. 3. Nozzle, Shield Outlet Tube, 2 qt. Water Bottle with attachment for drawing into 1 qt. Bulb Syringe, complete in itself \$5.00 each.

If your druggist has not got these in stock, he will not procure them for you, we will mail one or more, postage free, upon receipt of the price.

ALPHA RUBBER CO., P. O. Box 25, Montreal.

Manufacturers of Fine Rubber Goods.

A little pamphlet entitled "Benger" is sent free upon application. Send for it.

A BY-LAW.

To Authorize the Sale of Lands Within the City of Victoria Upon Which Taxes Have Been Due and in Arrear for Two Years.

Whereas it is expedient that all lands or improvements or real property within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, upon which municipal taxes have been due and in arrear for two years, shall be sold, and the proceeds applied in the reduction of such taxes:

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. The Collector of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized and directed whenever taxes on any land or improvements or real property have been due for two years preceding the current year, to submit to the Mayor of the City of Victoria a list (in duplicate) of all the lands or improvements or real property liable under the provisions of this by-law, to be sold for taxes, with the amount of arrears against each lot set opposite to the same, and the Mayor shall authenticate such list by affixing thereto the seal of the Corporation and his signature, and one of such lists shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Corporation, and the other shall be returned to the Collector with a warrant thereon annexed, under the hand of the Mayor and the seal of the Corporation, commanding him to levy upon the land or improvements or real property for the arrears due thereon with his costs.

2. It shall not be the duty of the Collector to make inquiry before effecting a sale of lands or improvements or real property for taxes, to ascertain whether or not there is any distress upon the land, nor shall he be bound to inquire into or form any opinion of the value of the land or improvements or real property.

3. The Collector shall prepare a copy of the list of lands or improvements or real property to be sold, and shall include therein, in a separate column, a statement of the proportion of costs chargeable on each lot for advertising and for the commission authorized by this by-law to be paid to him, and shall cause a copy of such list to be printed for a period of one month preceding the date of such intended sale in some newspaper published in the City of Victoria.

4. The advertisement shall contain a notification that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid he will proceed to sell the lands or improvements or real property for the taxes, on a day, a time, and at a place named in the advertisement.

5. The Collector shall, at least two months before the time of sale, send a notice to or deposit in the postoffice to the address of the owner of such property which is to be sold for taxes as aforesaid, or to the agent of such owner, a notice in writing of the amount of taxes due, and that the property is to be sold for arrears as aforesaid, and in case the address of the owner or agent is unknown, a notice to the

same effect shall be posted upon the land intended to be sold, and also, at least two months before the time of sale, post a notice similar to the above advertisement in some convenient and public place, that is to say, at the Council Chambers, Victoria, and in the Post Office Building, Victoria.

6. The day of sale shall be the thirty-third day after the first publication in a newspaper of such list, exclusive of the day of such publication, except in case the said thirty-third day shall fall on a Sunday or holiday, in which case such sale shall take place on the following day at the Council Chambers, in the City of Victoria, and shall begin at twelve o'clock noon.

7. If at any time appointed for the sale of the lands or improvements or real property no bidders appear, the Collector may adjourn the sale from time to time. 8. If the taxes have not been previously collected, or if no one appears to pay the same at the time and place appointed for the sale, the Collector shall sell at public auction so much of the land or improvements or real property as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about the sale and the collection of the taxes, selling in preference such part as he may consider best for the owner to sell first, and in offering such lands or improvements or real property for sale it shall not be necessary to describe particularly the portion of the lot or section which shall be sold, but it will be sufficient to say that he will sell so much of the lot or section as shall be necessary to secure the payment of the taxes, and the amount of such taxes, in the advertisement shall in all cases be prima facie evidence of the correct amount due.

9. If the Collector fails at such sale to sell such land or improvements or real property for the full amount of arrears of the taxes due, he shall, at such sale, adjourn the same until a day to be publicly named by him, not earlier than one week nor later than three months thereafter, of which adjournment he shall give notice by advertisement in the newspaper in which the original notice was advertised, and on such day he shall sell such land or improvements or real property for any sum he can realize: Provided that in event of the price offered for any lot or section at such adjourned sale being less than the amount of arrears of taxes due in respect of such lot or section, the Collector shall have power, if he think it so to do, to purchase such lot or section in the name of and on behalf of the said Corporation.

10. If the purchaser of any property or parcel of land fails immediately to pay the Collector the amount of the purchase money, the Collector shall forthwith again put up the property for sale.

11. Immediately after every sale the Collector shall return a list of the arrears satisfied by such sale to the Clerk of the Corporation, and shall at the same time pay in the proceeds to the Treasurer of the said Corporation.

12. The Collector shall be entitled to five per cent commission upon the sums collected by him as aforesaid.

13. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as "The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 26th day of June, A.D. 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed the Council this 3rd day of July, A.D. 1896.

(L.R.) ROBERT HEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 3rd day of July, A.D. 1896, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desiring to apply to have said by-law or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the date of the passing of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

A BY-LAW.

A By-Law Respecting the Qualification of Electors at Municipal Elections for the City of Victoria.

Whereas, by sub-section 4 of section 5 of the "Municipal Elections Act, 1896," it is enacted that the council of any municipality may, by by-law, provide that electors otherwise qualified shall be entitled to vote, notwithstanding the non-payment of taxes, rates and assessments due or payable by such electors to the municipality:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Electors otherwise qualified to vote at any municipal election in the Municipality of Victoria shall be entitled to vote at such election notwithstanding the non-payment of taxes, rates and assessments due or payable by such electors to the Municipality.

Sec. 2. This by-law may be cited as the "Municipal Electors By-law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 3rd day of July, A.D. 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 6th day of July, A.D. 1896.

(L.R.) ROBERT HEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 6th day of July, A.D. 1896, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desiring to apply to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the date of the passing of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from your Chemist

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be superior to any other

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Henderson Bros.

NOTICE.

Slimee Street between Menzies and Carr Streets, is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Park Streets.

TRANSPORTATION

Still the Fastest.

BUCKET LIBRARY CAN ROUTE

TO ALL POINTS EAST.

ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST.

Connecting at Duluth with the magnificent passenger

Stra. Northwest and Northland.

For Seattle, San. Mar. 10, Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East. The trip of a lifetime.

The Shortest Route to Kootenay Points.

Overland leaves Seattle 10 p.m. Coast line 8:30 a.m. Overland arrives Seattle 8 a.m. Coast line 6:30 p.m.

For further information call on or address H. C. STEVENS, J. H. ROGERS, Agt. G.W.P.A., Seattle. 75 Government St.

Great Northern Ry's Asiatic Steamship Line

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Regular Steamers Yokohama, Kobe, Hong Kong, and all Asiatic Ports.

From SEATTLE to

and all Asiatic Ports.

Apply to H. C. STEVENS, J. H. ROGERS, Agt. G.W.P.A., G.N. Ry. 75 Government St., Seattle, Wash. Victoria, B.C.

SEATTLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1896.

Apply to H. C. STEVENS, J. H. ROGERS, Agt. G.W.P.A., G.N. Ry. 75 Government St., Seattle, Wash. Victoria, B.C.

SEATTLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1896.

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TRANSPORTATION.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From All European Ports

FROM NEW YORK.

Allen Line, Monaghan, Aug. 15

Allen Line, Sardis, Aug. 22

Dominion Line, Scotsman, Aug. 19

Dominion Line, Ottawa, Aug. 22

Heaver Line, Lake Ontario, Aug. 19

Heaver Line, Lake Huron, Aug. 22

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Umbria, Aug. 22

White Star Line, Britannic, Aug. 29

White Star Line, Majestic, Aug. 26

American Line, St. Paul, Aug. 19

American Line, Paris, Aug. 21

Red Star Line, Westland, Aug. 19

Red Star Line, Southland, Aug. 22

Anchor Line, Ethiopia, Aug. 22

Anchor Line, Furberia, Aug. 22

Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Traveller, Aug. 18

Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Aller, Aug. 22

French Line, La Normandie, Aug. 10

French Line, La Touraine, Aug. 22

For rates, berths, tickets, and all information, apply to

Geo. L. COURTNEY, General Agent.

Cor. Fort and Govt. Sts., Victoria, General Agent.

THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Is the only direct line to the

Cariboo

AND

Kootenay

Gold Fields.

Passengers should leave Victoria for Kootenay points on Friday, Sunday and Tuesday nights, making direct connections for

Nakusp, Three Forks, Pilot Bay, Sandon, Altonvale, Rossland, Nelson, Trail Creek, Kootenay, and all Kootenay points.

For Rates, Maps, etc., apply to

Geo. L. COURTNEY, Agt. Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.

Geo. McE. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED)

TIME TABLE NO. 27.

Taking effect June 21st, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 10 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Fraser Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHWEST ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 5 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast ports and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCELONA SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Altonvale and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CHRISTIE, General Agent.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 26.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday March 21st, 1896.

</

British Columbia.

GOLDEN.

Manuel Dainard struck a rich prospect of galena ore at Ottentail this week. Holders of claims in the vicinity have grown jubilant over the find. The J. K. mineral claim, situated on Fifteen Mile creek changed hands for a fair cash consideration on Monday last, Mr. F. W. Aymer being the purchaser.

PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur Prospector. T. J. McVittie and W. J. Weller are surveying a trail up the St. Mary's river to the summit. A force of men will complete the trail at once.

A large number of prospectors have gone up the St. Mary's river during the past week. On the east fork of Wild Horse creek, about ten miles from Port Arthur, we find three large prospects, one called the Sweetwater, located by Charles Elwood; Mand R., by H. L. Amos; Nancy Hanks by A. B. Grace. These three claims have the largest vein of mineral discovered in the district, and can be traced for a distance of 4000 feet. The ore is iron sulphurets, and assays average \$17.80 to the ton.

The North Star company have some 30 men at work on the mine. The teams are still hauling ore to the landing.

Capt. Gray and H. M. Casey have a number of men at work on their Weaver Creek property.

The Arasta at the Dardanelles was started up on Wednesday and ground up a ton of quartz. Everything worked nicely and the owners are raving about the ore from the mine to the arasta. This experiment is attracting the attention of the owners of mining claims, and will be watched with interest.

ASHCROFT.

B. C. Mining Journal.

The Fraser river from North Bend down is teeming with salmon as is also the gulf, and the big run of sockeyes is expected this week. A few have come up the Thompson river and in a few weeks the river will probably be crowded.

R. W. Morgan, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, president of the Pittsburgh Dredging Company, now operating a dredger at Quenelle, came in Saturday of last week and went up by stage this week to Quenelle. Mr. Morgan seems quite well satisfied with the reports he has so far heard as to the work done, and the outlook for dredging.

Over \$14,000 was brought down by last stage from Barkerville. The money was from small hydraulic and sluicing claims and was the wash-up of over a dozen small mines. The amounts shipped from each mine ranged from \$800 to \$3,000.

A few Chinamen are working on the Thompson river below Ashcroft, a few on the Bulkley and two or three above this point on the Thompson. With white men, Chinese and Indians, with rockers, it is estimated that there has been an average of \$200,000 per year taken out in dust, between Ashcroft and Lytton for many years.

The wash-up at the Cariboo mine is now being made. It will be thoroughly satisfactory in amount both to the stockholders and the public.

KANLOOPS.

The Inland Sentinel.

Some very fair samples of gold and copper rock have been brought in by Prospector Buchanan from the hills south of this city during the present week. The samples so far as tested are promising, but the leads are reported to be small.

Messrs. Gross, Noble and party got away on Saturday last for the Yete Jeanne Cache mine. It is to be hoped that this mine will prove a success, and there is great probability that it will. The party will be absent a couple of months, at least.

The fishing in the lake at Tranquille still continues good. During the week an unusual number of large sturgeon have been taken, and the fish, mostly of the silver trout species, range much larger than usual.

A. McCorvie, J. M. W. McFarlane and D. Priddle returned a few days ago from a prospecting trip up the Columbia river. This river flows into the North Thompson about 80 miles north of Kamloops. The party prospected about 30 miles along the east bank of the river, but did not succeed in finding mineral in any quantities. The whole country there is a lava formation. They attempted to cross over to Blue river but were stopped by the precipitous nature of the mountains. The same party, having purchased a new outfit, will leave here tomorrow for Blue river via Mad river, over which route there is a possible trail. They take nine loaded animals with them and will be absent until next May or June. If no mineral is found on which they can employ themselves during the winter, they will put in the time trapping, for which purpose they have taken a complete outfit. The trip up will take a month.

NEW DENVER.

The Ledger.

It is said that the London group, at Bear lake, has been bonded for \$70,000 to a London syndicate.

The Two Friends and Howard fraction have ore at Brandon ready for shipment to the smelter. The Ruth will work 75 men this fall. A valuable fraction adjoining this property was recently staked by Wm. McVay.

During the month of July 131 assessments and 238 locations were recorded in New Denver. This does not include the report from the sub-office at New Hope.

The Enterprise shipped 40 tons of ore to Onaka last week. Miners are scarce at Alsworth, and they are none too plentiful in the Mica can.

The Mount Adams group is reported bonded to Philadelphia capitalists for \$110,000.

Felix Huns and his brother, grubstaked by Wm. Thompson have located six claims on Ten Mile and are developing one of them.

The Enterprise will erect a warehouse at the lake landing, and ship in bulk as soon as the wagon road is finished. The road will cost \$8,000.



A Pointer for Athletes
Johnston's Fluid Beef
GIVES STRENGTH
Without Increase of Flesh
Put up in Tins and Bottles.

Two miles from the Arctic Alex. Stewart has a claim with a fine showing of gold and sulphurets.

Lennox brothers are working a claim that has a five-foot ledge, plentifully sprinkled with galena.

Work on the Arctic, one of the Ocean group, shows four inches of solid sulphurets.

Franz and White struck 500 ounces ore on one of their claims on the north fork of Ten Mile creek.

D. D. McMillan and J. O. Todd has made a good discovery on a fraction in between the Nepeawa and Argenta, on Ten Mile, and dubbed it the Baker. Mineral was found in the creek bed, eight inches in width and stripped it for eight feet.

R. M. Covington, T. Reid and C. E. Southbridge are working a claim located two miles from the Arctic, and strong looking ledge, to the east of the Enterprise ground on Ten Mile. The claims are known as the Gattineau and Simcoe, and adjoin on the south to the Sing Ten.

Five men are developing the Ocean group on the Nelson divide. Two feet of ore has been uncovered on one of the claims, and open cuts on the others have disclosed a fine showing. These properties carry considerable gold, and are owned by local parties.

Elk Carpenter, grubstaked by Frank Locasto, has in company with Geo. Sorelle, made four locations on Twelve Mile creek. Assays from one of them show 250 ounces in silver and 800 in gold. MacDonald and Campbell located some ground across the creek from these properties. Altogether about ten claims have been staked in the vicinity, which is only two miles from Sloan lake.

Thirty-one years last May, the steamer 40 made its first regular trip to the Big Bend, above Revelstoke. Nelson Demers was engineer, and Charles Montgomery steward. The other night on the northward trip of the Nakusp both of the old timers met each other. Montgomery had in his possession a piece of boat he had picked up on French Creek in 1865, and he is up there now trying to find the ledge from which it came so many years ago.

Kind Words from the Fred Victor Mission Bible Class.

On behalf of the Fred Victor Mission Bible Class I wish to express our gratitude to you for the box of Chase's Ointment which you supplied in aid of our charitable work to the infant child of Mrs. Brown, 122 River street. Ten days ago the child was awfully afflicted with scald head, the face being literally one scab from forehead to chin, and in that brief time a complete cure has been effected. Surely your gift was worth more than its weight in gold.

EDMUND YEIGH,
204 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particularly of a genuine, honest, home cure by which I was permanent restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak sunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy, and as I do not wish to expose myself either, please address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

BISMARCK A HAND ORGANIST.

It is related by a German journal that during the reign of the Emperor William I., when the present Emperor was a boy, Prince Bismarck, walking one day through the corridors of the Royal palace at Berlin, came upon a strange scene. Hearing within a room which he passed a great racket, he opened the door and saw the young grandsons of the Emperor dancing about, while their father, the crown prince, stood at the handle of a hand organ.

All were in high spirits, and, seeing the chancellor, the young princes invited him to join in the dance. Prince Bismarck declined, but offered to turn the organ if the crown prince would join his sons. The crown prince consented, and the chancellor turned the handle with great animation. The laughter and sport grew louder with the increased speed of the playing. Just then the old emperor came in. He took in the situation at a glance.

"I see, my chancellor, that you are beginning early to make the princes dance to your music!"

If the incident was accepted as prophetic, it was soon proved illusive. The eldest, at least, of the old emperor's grandsons—the present emperor—has never since then lapsed to anyone's music but his own.

To get relief from biliousness, indigestion, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

When Italy was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a man, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

LONG DISTANCE TYPEWRITER.

The telegraph, the invention of Leo Karum, is, it is said, being tested by the British post office department with a view to introducing it into the national telegraphic system. The peculiarities and achievements of the device, which is actually a typewriter whose keyboard actuates type bars miles away, may be learned from the following paragraphs, taken from an interview with Mr. Karum by a reporter of Black and White, London. The inventor describes it as follows:

"It is a telegraphic instrument that, instead of printing dots and dashes on a strip of paper, typewrites a letter on a sheet of letter paper at both ends of the wire simultaneously. The two machines are identical in every respect, and can be used indifferently as transmitters or receivers. The operator depresses the keys, as in ordinary typewriting, and this causes a current from a local battery to disengage a balanced pendulum in both machines. There are 26 signs for letters, numerals and spaces. You observe the circular framework, consisting of 36 upright bars? The machine is constructed so that it takes half a second for the pendulum to travel from end to end of this framework, and fractions of half a second (down to a thirty-sixth) for it to move between intervening bars. Now, the letter or numeral printed will depend upon the space moved by this pendulum; in other words, upon the length of time which elapses between two successive electrical impulses. There are various automatic devices for moving the paper, adjusting the alignment, inking the letters and so on. The fundamental principle whereon the machine is worked is the absolute synchronism between the two instruments. But for this absolute synchronism—localism is the precursor—it would be impossible to produce the same symbols at both ends, because the difference between one sign and another resolves itself into minute differences of time."

In answer to a question regarding the advantages of his invention over the existing forms of printing telegraph, the inventor said:

"My invention has certain advantages. It prints on an ordinary sheet of paper in lines and paragraphs. Instead of requiring an experienced telegraph operator, it can be used by one who typewrites. It can be used in private offices like the telephone, and worked at all times of the day or night without the intervention of telegraph officials. The machine is automatic, whether there is or is not some one at the receiving end. It also has the advantage of dispensing with clockwork, motors and other cumbersome and costly devices. It can be worked on the exchange system. In fact, it combines the functions of typewriter, telegraph and telephone.

"It is quite equal to anything hitherto obtained, but not faster—more particularly for long distances. The electrical capacity to be overcome being considerably less in the case of the telegraph. Whereas other instruments operate at a speed of 25 to 30 words a minute, I can see my way to increase my present speed to 40 words a minute."

"It can be turned out as a column writer at about the same cost as a standard Remington—say from £15 to £20."

Be Sure You're Right.

And then go ahead. If your blood is impure, your appetite failing, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take an substitute. Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. This is the medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

The hand of fate hovers over the unwise, the youth who in error has dashed the cup of life to the floor. It is a fearful horror to be as strong as an ox to-day, to be as weak as a kitten to-morrow. It is a solemn warning; it should be heeded. Catch yourself in the nick of time. If you cannot help yourself the

GREAT RUDDYAN will help you. Ruddyan is a purely vegetable preparation, but is a powerful one. Ruddyan restores, rebuilds, renews the frame of life. It is for man. It is man's best friend. If you suffer from weakness, from impaired or lost manhood, if you have used up your kidneys or injured your liver you should write and learn all about the Great Ruddyan. Circulars and testimonials free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., SAN FRANCISCO, California.

Dental Notice
Dr. T. J. Jones' Dental Business will be carried on as usual during his illness.

Corporation
OF THE
City of Victoria.

Receipts and Expenditure
for six months ending
30th June, 1896.

Published in accordance with Section 62
Municipal Classes Act, 1892.

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1896	£ 2,736 05
Bank of B. N. A.	1,106 45
Land and improvement tax	22,715 21
Water rates and rents	24,250 15
Trade licenses	7,450 00
Liquor	8,670 00
Fire insurance company's tax	4,100 00
Police court fines and fees	375 25
Cemetery fees	1,074 55
Road tax	1,496 00
Revenue tax	4,815 00
Dog tax	430 10
Pound fees	150 25
Market fees and rents	750 25
Education high school fees and	123 50
do Gov. per capita grant	8,810 24
Miscellaneous receipts	402 00
Special rate school purposes	615 47
do Board of Health	5,479 28
Sundry receipts	278 11
Total	£90,707 12

EXPENDITURE.	
City debt	£45,049 10
Municipal council	2,514 05
City salaries	8,923 37
City institutions (maintenance)	13,822 94
Buildings and surveys	200 26
Streets, bridges and sidewalks	13,125 24
Miscellaneous	6,510 07
Education	20,000 00
Board of Health	4,874 82
Total	£142,913 30

Certified correct,
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

City Hall, 15 July, 1896.
CHAR. KENT, Treasurer.

A BY-LAW.

Rates and Taxes By-Law, 1896.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, an equal rate of fifteen mills on the dollar upon all land upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1896 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at its assessed value thereon.

2. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, an equal rate of twelve mills on the dollar upon all improvements upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1896 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at their assessed value thereon, for Board of Health and Hospital purposes, additional to the sum mentioned in section 370 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."

3. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, a special rate of one mill on the dollar upon all land and improvements upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1896 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at their assessed value thereon, for Board of Health and Hospital purposes, additional to the sum mentioned in section 370 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."

4. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, a special rate of two mills on the dollar upon all land and improvements upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1896 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at their assessed value thereon, for school purposes, additional to the sum mentioned in section 370 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."

5. The aforesaid rates and taxes shall be due and payable to the Collector of the said Corporation, at his office, at the City Hall, Victoria, on the 30th day of August, A.D. 1896, and all persons who pay the aforesaid rates or taxes on or before the 31st day of October, A.D. 1896, shall be entitled to a discount or reduction of one-sixth of the amount thereof.

6. The rates and taxes on land or on improvements which are unpaid on the 31st day of December, 1896, shall bear interest thereon, until paid in full at the rate of six per cent. per annum thereon.

7. The terms "land" and "improvements," as used in this by-law, shall have the meaning set forth in section 2 of the "Municipal Classes Act, 1892."

8. Any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be, or which are, inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law is and are hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, but not otherwise, so as that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law.

9. This by-law may be cited as the "Tax By-Law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 6th day of July, 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 9th day of July, 1896.

(L.S.) ROBERT BRAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 9th day of July, 1896, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have said by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard on that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—"Change" for sending advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the "Change" is desired to appear.

It's Good
PUSH IT
Don't let your
Business lag
Behind if there's
Anything in it.
Give it a strong
Helping hand.

**Put a well written
ADVERTISEMENT
IN THE
Times.**

THE EYES OF THE WORLD Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery
of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that
Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know. Either the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, tracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring.

The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world concurring, exactly the same principle. Indeed, the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that "nerve" or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow. It is the first principle. The trouble with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organs that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres healed, and of necessity the organs which have shown the outward evidence of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. People marvel. It is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does everything that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sickness while this remedy is practically at their hands?

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

NOTICE.
James Bay bridge is closed to public traffic.
E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

Advertising
Want perfect your business education but it will sell your goods, and if you possess the qualifications to carry on a business it will bring you
SUCCESS
"THE TIMES," "Honest Advertising" and "Quick Results" are synonymous terms.

Notice.
Waddington Alley is closed to traffic.
E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

ESTABLISHED 1864.
Victoria Loan Office,
125 GOVERNMENT ST.
MONEY TO LOAN
On any approved security. Business strictly confidential.
Private entrance, Pandora street.
F. Landsberg, Prop.
P. O. Box 608. 513-15

